

University of Groningen

Long-term effects of dietary lipid structure in early life

Ronda, Onne

DOI:
[10.33612/diss.136676657](https://doi.org/10.33612/diss.136676657)

IMPORTANT NOTE: You are advised to consult the publisher's version (publisher's PDF) if you wish to cite from it. Please check the document version below.

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Publication date:
2020

[Link to publication in University of Groningen/UMCG research database](#)

Citation for published version (APA):
Ronda, O. (2020). *Long-term effects of dietary lipid structure in early life: Studies in experimental models*. [Thesis fully internal (DIV), University of Groningen]. University of Groningen.
<https://doi.org/10.33612/diss.136676657>

Copyright

Other than for strictly personal use, it is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

The publication may also be distributed here under the terms of Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act, indicated by the "Taverne" license. More information can be found on the University of Groningen website: <https://www.rug.nl/library/open-access/self-archiving-pure/taverne-amendment>.

Take-down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Downloaded from the University of Groningen/UMCG research database (Pure): <http://www.rug.nl/research/portal>. For technical reasons the number of authors shown on this cover page is limited to 10 maximum.

Propositions

These propositions belong to the PhD thesis entitled Long-term effects of dietary lipid structure in early life Studies in experimental models

1. Feeding a diet which mimics the intricate lipid structure of human milk in early life delays, but does not prevent, high-fat diet-induced body weight and fat mass gain in later life. *-This thesis*
2. Researchers who use experimental models of human obesity should test whether their treatment protects the model from a fattening diet or that it makes the model incapable of adequately responding to that diet. *-This thesis*
3. The size and coating of dietary lipid droplets in an early life diet affect the capacity to oxidize substrates such as fats in liver tissue. *-This thesis*
4. Early life nutrition can modify postabsorptive lipid handling in later life. *-This thesis*
5. The composition of infant formulae has continued to be an area of research and innovation, to increase ‘functional humanization’. *-This thesis*
6. Distinct subpopulations within cohorts of “Black 6” mice can be responsible for profound data heterogeneity in preclinical studies. *-This thesis*
7. An internally consistent “parallel universe” of knowledge is growing at an alarming rate and should be urgently made visible to a critical reader by obligatory use of unambiguous animal strain identifiers in publications and databases.
-Alexander Kraev 2014, Parallel universes of Black Six biology
8. Sometimes it only takes one suggestion to turn poorly understood data into a whole new manuscript. *-This thesis*
9. Often it takes a single-minded individual to sail successfully against the prevailing winds. *-Gillman et al. 2013, Appreciating David Barker (1938-2013)*
10. From now on, it is our task to suspect each and every one amongst us. Forewarned is forearmed. Take no risks and be alert to danger.
-Agatha Christie, And Then There Were None

Groningen, 29 April 2020, Onne Ronda